

There was also the urgent problem of famine and inflation. Diocletian comprehensively overhauled the tax system and endeavored to halt inflation by issuing new coins of higher quality. When this measure failed, he issued an EDICT OF MAXIMUM PRICES, which sought to fix the maximum prices at which goods and services could be bought and sold. It is a source of fascinating information on wages and prices at the time, but was

unprofitable, and prices continued to rise
through-out the remainder of the reign.

301

Diocletian promulgated
Edict of Prices.

301-309

1912 Dates J-BK

HORMIS DAS II was King
of Persia.

301 AD

DURANT

Rome

Wheat, lentils, peas \$3.50 / bushel

Barley, rye, beans 2.10 / bushel

wine 21-26¢ a pint

olive oil - 10.5¢ a pint

pork 10.5¢ a pound

beef or mutton 7¢ / #

chicken - 2 for 52.5¢

But cabbage or lettuce 5 heads for ~~3.50~~^{3 to 5¢}

Green onions 25 for 3.5¢

large apples; pears; 10 fr 3.5¢ : top 25 fr 3.5¢
fr 5¢/lb : rhos 62¢/lb 1.38/lb. Wago ft from
later 23-46¢/day + keep. ~~Shenandoah~~ Caper
Hickories, later - 46¢/day + keep. Bats 1.75
per man. Sculpin 25¢ per 100 lb. ~~Shenandoah~~
Traction 46¢ per pupil per month. Teacher 1 week a John
Litholite, or generally \$1.8¢ per pupil per month.
hangers for pleating a case \$7.36.

Price Edict of Diocletian